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Established 1887

Warns on Troop Levels

U.S. Official Assails EEC's Trade Policy

By David Binder

ON Feb. 13 (NYT)—A senior U.S. diplomat, J. Robert Schaezel, accused the European Common Market members of colluding with American economic interests in a hard-hitting speech here last night.

In Potsdam, the U.S. representative to the six-nation European Economic Community headquarters in Brussels, warned that the American troop commitments of \$10,000 men to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization "are bound to be affected" by way Europe handles pressing economic issues.

He said that during the last seven years of "hopelessly lost internal battles" in the Common Market, "America

is aware of two major effects of the coming preferential trade arrangements."

marking that since 1968 American agricultural exports to the Common Market Six had risen 12 percent because of protective tariffs here, he went on charge:

Preference Facts

To make matters worse, as issues built up in Europe to the high price levels of common agricultural policy, community began dumping surplus goods in certain of traditional markets."

said "wheat to Taiwan, to Britain, feed grains to us" as examples.

Schaezel went on to the economic community's essential trade agreements with Greece, Turkey, Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria, and pending

ments in the same direction with six other states.

These, he said, contained "the real risk of fatally undermining the GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade] to which the community members nominally subscribe."

The 53-year-old diplomat peppered his speech with what he referred to as "stark" American attitudes toward the Common Market. Saying, for example:

"The rosy expectation of rapid and brilliant progress toward

it has largely evaporated and been replaced by irritation,

frustration and a brooding sense of apprehension."

His printed text contained the following passage: "The immediate response to the question: 'What does America think of the European Community?' must be, 'Not much.' He added this to read: 'Does not think about it very much.'

But otherwise, he stuck to his text, including such remarks as:

"There is a strong feeling that Europe is insensitive to the economic problems and the political and military burdens we must bear." Later he spoke of "dangers in transatlantic relations."

He blamed the Europeans for "contributing to this shift in American attitudes" and added: "To a very considerable extent, it happens with these relations depends on Europe."

Mr. Schaezel also implied that the community governments

are being two-faced in their dealings with the United States,

saying: "There is a striking difference in the way Europe con-

siders itself and the dialogue it has with the United States."

He urged his listeners at the German Foreign Policy Association to consider the need for "new and more effective arrangements" for consultation on economic issues between the Brussels

community and the United States government.

Yr. Preferential Trade Pact Reached by EEC and Israel

By Richard Norton-Taylor

ISSELS, Feb. 13 (WP)—asked for a massive 60 percent tariff cut by the EEC.

The Israeli-EEC pact, along with the preferential trade agreement with Spain, expected to be concluded next month, is likely to be strongly attacked for its discriminatory nature at the GATT ministerial session to be held in Geneva Feb. 25 and 26.

Many GATT members, including the United States, believe that the Common Market is giving far too free an interpretation to GATT rules, which lay down that any preferential trading agreement must lead either to a free-trade area or a customs union "within a reasonable period of time."

No such calendar is set in the Israeli or Spanish trading agreements, nor in that signed with Morocco and Tunisia last year.

The Common Market argues that it must have a concerted policy toward an area such as the Mediterranean, in which Europe has important political and economic interests.

At the moment, the only way the EEC can demonstrate its policy is to offer commercial concessions.

Brandt Is Likely to See Stoph

East Berlin Trip Viewed Probable

By Dan Morgan

BONN, Feb. 13 (WP)—Chancellor Willy Brandt will almost certainly accept the Communist invitation to visit East Berlin soon as an opportunity for a symbolic political act, German sources said today.

Although the time and form of the visit, as well as such questions as prior preparatory contacts, were still open, the chancellor's advisers were reported to be in general agreement that he should take up the invitation sent to him yesterday by East German Premier Willi Stoph.

Speaking in Copenhagen today on a state visit, Mr. Brandt said that it "must be possible for Germans finally to talk with Germans."

Although he left open his decision, aides said his remarks were a clear indication of his own emotional preference.

Negotiations in Moscow

At the same time, new developments in East-West relations were foreshadowed here by reports that the Soviet Union has moved toward a more flexible position—at least on protocol and other secondary issues—in the last phase of talks with Bonn's negotiating team in Moscow.

West German emissary Egon Bahr met today for 90 minutes with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and afterward said the meeting was to "initiate the final phase" of his stay in Moscow.

Sources said Mr. Bahr was expected to leave Moscow early next week and that a joint communiqué would be issued Tuesday. The sources said that no documents have been drawn up, but that there has been some language for later agreements.

Officials made clear that the Soviet Union has stuck by its basic demands throughout the talks. These include full sovereign recognition for East Germany by Bonn. However, they said the recent phase of the discussions produced greater Soviet readiness to find some areas of agreement in contrast to the opening talks with Bonn's ambassador in Moscow, which were described as "hard."

Points of Agreement

Among the points where eventual agreement now seems at least possible are Bonn's request that the Russians disavow their rights to "intervene" in West Germany under certain circumstances, under articles of the United Nations Charter. West Germany believes this is an integral part of a renunciation of force accord with Moscow.

Some Soviet "give" on protocol questions, presumably including the time and place of later meetings, was also reported.

The signal for the improved atmosphere was said to have come after the arrival in Moscow of Mr. Bahr. This was followed by the first reports of the talks in the Soviet news media.

En route to Asia last night, West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel was lavishly feted by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Semyonov at a champagne supper at Moscow airport.

Arriving in India today, Mr. Scheel described the Moscow discussions as "not discouraging."

Western and German sources said that the "preferred" order for the next phase of East-West approaches would be for the West German Allies to open talks with the Soviet Union on Berlin quickly, followed by Mr. Brandt's visit to East Berlin.

Last Tuesday, the Russians proposed that the four-power Berlin talks involving the United States, Britain, France and themselves, start immediately in the former

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Common Market will grant tariff reductions down to 10 percent on a wide range of industrial and agricultural products, and an immediate tariff cut of 15 percent on Israeli citrus. A quota of 300 tons has been fixed for Israel's imports of cotton textiles to the Common Market.

Its part, Israel has agreed to negotiate further ranging from 15 percent for Common Market industrial and processed agricultural products. Also, Israel will end its import deposit scheme at the end of the year for European Economic Community trade pact concluded two years ago, considerably short of Israel's original request, filed over two years ago, for full association with EEC. But France only agreed to negotiations last year and on condition that its market partners in turn to consider similar negotiations for interested Arab countries.

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Where 39 Died

Val d'Isère Skiing Resumes; Sun Is Out and Road Open

VAL D'ISÈRE, France, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Skiing resumed in bright sunshine in the weather-battered resort of Val d'Isère today for the first time since Tuesday's avalanche, which killed 39 persons.

The dramatic weather change, which allowed the main road into the resort to be opened to two-

way traffic for the first time since before the avalanche, also brought scores of skiers out on the station's lower slopes.

Workmen were on the upper slopes preparing to reopen them tomorrow. "Everything is back to normal," a Val d'Isère official said.

The end of the Val d'Isère emergency coincided with the first meeting of a high-level nine-member commission set up to investigate the circumstances of the disaster. The investigation was ordered by President Georges Pompidou.

Some 2,500 persons remained in the resort after more than 4,000 tourists stranded three to four days by the weather got out yesterday and early today.

At Tignes, where sirens wailed in the middle of the night after an avalanche swept down and destroyed six chalets, the 100 rescue workers summoned by the call worked through a blizzard to clear snow, but there were no victims, officials said.

Swiss Warning

DAVOS, Switzerland, Feb. 13 (UPI).—The Swiss Avalanche Research Center launched an urgent nationwide alert of acute danger of snowslides today. The center warned skiers to stay away from all doubtful slopes.

The warning followed an appeal late last night by the police chief of the Canton of Valais, in southern Switzerland, where a 13-year-old Swiss boy was missing after a snowslide. Several resorts and villages in remote Swiss valleys have been virtually isolated.

3 Killed by Wind In Paris Region; Brittany Toll Is 9**Laird Says Withdrawal Will Continue**

(Continued from Page 1) topics raised during his three-hour meeting yesterday with President Nguyen Van Thieu, but he offered these general impressions of his visit:

• Vietnamization is working. From the military standpoint, it is moving forward or schedule in some places, and ahead of schedule in others.

• A significant enemy threat remains, but "we have the strength and several options available to respond effectively to any increase in the enemy threat." The secretary declined to elaborate on what those options might be."

• That the American troop withdrawal would continue despite "formidable but manageable problems." Mr. Laird would not give a timetable for the upcoming withdrawals or suggest how long they might take to complete.

The secretary also said he had discussed with Mr. Thieu ways in which the two countries can encourage the Communist delegations to begin meaningful negotiations in Paris, but he declined to say whether they had agreed on any new proposals to be put forward. The secretary repeatedly dodged questions about whether American pilots flying reconnaissance missions over North Vietnam were currently authorized to strike at ground targets inside North Vietnam before they were fired upon.

Indian-Pakistani Clash

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13 (AP).—Five Pakistani soldiers and a constable of India's border security force were killed in a clash along the Indian-Pakistani border in Kashmir, the United News of India reported today. The report said the Pakistanis opened fire on a patrol yesterday and the Indians returned the fire. The Indian government has protested to United Nations observers about the alleged violation of the cease-fire.

ADVERTISEMENT

FASHION OPENINGS IN PARIS

Institution cards generally required
COUTURERS NOW SHOWING

BALMAIN, 44 Rue François-Ier. Daily except Saturday: 3 p.m.
CAVEN, 8 & 10 Place des Champs-Elysées, 3 p.m.
EXTRÉ, 1 Rue Cambon, 3:30 p.m.
GUY LAROCHE, 28 Avenue Montaigne, 3 p.m.
IRENE DANA, 8 R. Chambord, 3 p.m.
JEAN HERCET, 98-100 Faubourg Saint-Honoré, 3 p.m.
J. PATOU, 11 Rue de la Paix, 3 p.m.
MOLNEY, 9 Rue Royale, 3 p.m.
TED LAPIDUS, 27 Avenue de l'Opéra, 3 p.m.
Philippe VENET, 62 Rue François-Ier.

CORSETS
J. BERLE, 14 Rue Clémenceau.

FURS
CATHERINE J. GUILBERT, 28 Rue François-Ier, 256-260 By appointment.

TOILE MODELS
La Maison Balot, 78 Rue de Rivoli, 338-340.

20 Die as 7 Copters, 1 Plane Are Lost in Week in Vietnam

SAIGON, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Nearly 90 allied troops were killed or wounded and eight aircraft destroyed in Vietnam air action this week, military spokesmen said today.

Vietnamese troops in eight clashes yesterday while suffering seven dead and 50 wounded themselves. Action involving American troops was light, however, they said.

They said that since Sunday seven helicopters and a fixed-wing reconnaissance plane—together worth more than \$5 million—have been downed.

At least 20 men were killed, 65 wounded and two listed as missing and presumed dead in the crashes, they said. The United States now has lost more than 6,400 aircraft in Vietnam since Jan. 1, 1961.

Meanwhile spokesmen reported that South Vietnamese forces killed 144 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese.

Frogmen searched for the bodies of the skipper and his mate and two passengers, one of them a three-year-old girl.

U.S. Expresses Concern

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (UPI).—U.S. officials expressed concern today over an attack by North Vietnamese troops in the Plaines des Jarres.

The Laotian government had offered to neutralize the area, but officials here said Communist forces made an attempt to seize it for Lao positions along the eastern edge of the plain. The attack was unsuccessful, officials said but added that "it is just the beginning of the battle."

State Department officials said the United States was "disappointed" that North Vietnam chose to attack rather than accept the Lao government offer to neutralize the area.

State government sources said the money would come from the governor's law-enforcement fund.

Veterans organizations in Louisiana also will be asked to contribute money to the defense fund.

The governor also offered the use of the state's investigative units in preparing the defense of the two sergeants.

NATO Names Canadian

BRUSSELS, Feb. 13 (AP).—Canadian Vice-Admiral J. C. O'Brien has been named the 14th commandant of the NATO defense college in Rome. He will take over in late July, succeeding Lieut. Gen. Sefik Krensu of Turkey.

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Feb. 13 (NYT).—Wine, which according to the Roman aphorism moves men to speak the truth, has just been recognized as somewhat less than 100 percent pure by the European Economic Community.

After nearly three years of wrangling, the right to "fortify" wine under certain conditions has been incorporated into Common Market law.

The additives can be such things as sugar, water, grape juice concentrate and even tannic acid.

The six Common Market members reached one of their celebrated compromises after heady disputes that pitted the

northern wine-growing regions against those of the south, or, in more specific terms, the Germans against the Italians.

The French, with vineyards stretching from the sunburned slopes of the Midi to colder regions near Paris, were in the middle.

Wine is a big and serious business in Europe—and has been the subject of more than one international agreement.

The arguments that culminated in this year's agreement saw the Italians pressing for the right to add tannic acid, and the Germans, sugar and grape juice concentrate.

Because Italian wines are already fairly potent, a result of the play of the southern sun in producing sugar in the grape,

the Italians tried to block the efforts of the Germans to increase the alcoholic content of their wines.

The Germans for their part were equally adamant in trying to prevent the Italians from adding the acid bite that German wines already have before processing.

For months there was an impasse. Finally, the German and Italian representatives in Brussels gave way together. Both got what they wanted.

The new community statute establishes table wine as a product of the fermented grape with an alcohol content of between 8.6 and 17 percent.

Rhenish wines and those from the Moselle normally contain only 5 percent alcohol. The Ger-

mans, and the Luxembourgers who were their allies, got the right to add enough sucrose to boost the alcohol content to 8.6 percent.

They have the option to use grape juice concentrate, which provides a similar alcoholic boost during the fermentation process.

The Italians were permitted reinforcement with tannic acid, a substance found in the grape.

Purists termed "an scandal" another provision of the accord that allows the addition of water to wine up to 10 percent of its contents. This will be permitted through 1975. Evidently, 1976 will be a vintage year because from then on water is out.

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The

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Carswell Sold Subdivision Lot Under 'Caucasian' Restriction

WILDFIRE, Fla., Feb. 13.—Judge G. Harrold Carswell, led by President Nixon to the Supreme Court, owned and sold a lot in a subdivision of the Ochlocknee River for \$4,800 on July 12, 1968.

The deed says that "restrictive covenants" on the land would be those that had been recorded earlier. The earlier restrictions included one that said: "Ownership, occupancy and use shall be restricted to members of the Caucasian race." An exception was made to allow servants to live on the land.

Paid \$4,500

The Carswells acquired the lot in Tarpon Shores, about 30 miles west of Tallahassee, from Mrs. Carswell's brother, Jack W. Simmons Jr., in 1963 for an indicated price of \$4,500.

Mr. Simmons, a real-estate developer, apparently fixed the restriction when he began subdividing 38 acres along the Ochlocknee River ten years ago.

Mr. Simmons had acquired the land in a trade with the Federal government. He had bought 130 acres of land in Wakulla County for \$30,000 and had exchanged the tract with the federal government for the riverfront land.

The federal government has a wildlife refuge in the area.

Vice-President shifted his position on Sen. William Fulbright, and the "ultra-left" deans of academic freedom, whom he ousted Tuesday at a Lincoln dinner in St. Louis, to those "colonial sophisticates" who now advocate "open admissions" at the universities.

None Mentioned

No text of his speech released to delivery, Mr. Agnew did not say any college or university example for his criticism.

City University of New York began open admissions next year. Any graduate of a York City high school who

will be assigned either to aor senior college in the city regardless of his academic standing. Many other universities now make academic allowances for some minority students in them in qualifying for admission.

Mr. Agnew said that universities will remain free to pursue their own policies and that "the free university is loyal to a free society by carefully protecting and preserving its autonomy."

Discrimination Urged

Mr. Agnew urged "certainly neither a university, business nor a labor union can discriminate among applicants upon any basis other than for learning and practice."

"But we should discriminate upon this,"

he said that for those who "next you are sick, do you want to be attended by a physician or because of his medical needs?" When next you build a house, do you want an architect for school by aptitude or merit?"

ixon View on Desegregation Pursues Varying Interpretations

By Peter Milius

W YORK, Feb. 13 (WP)—John C. Stennis, D., Miss., yesterday he was "greatly moved" by a White House agent that gave carefully his support to his amendment to make the North desegregate its schools at the same as the South.

A Stennis ally, Sen. Ernest Hollings, D., S.C., was more

us, saying "I welcome the agent's statement if he means he says and is not hedging" leading Stennis' adversary, Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn., he thought "in its reluctance to support his substitute amendment to the federal aid-to-education bill to make a study of ten-style segregation.

Last Week's Position

Meanwhile, a spokesman for Minority Leader Hugh R. Pa., said that he knew change in the position the administration took last week in that the Stennis amendment will be sent to committee for review.

At week's position was set by Commissioner of Education James E. Allen Jr. in a letter to Claiborne Peay, D., Calif., of the big education bill on the Senate floor.

Allen, responding to Sen. Stennis' request for the views of the

Virginia Says Yes, here Was an

braham Lincoln

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 13 (P)—For the first time in history, the Virginia Senate journal yesterday to honor Abraham Lincoln's birthday. It noted that although Lincoln was "on the other side" during the Civil War, history attested to his being a great President and a great



United Press International
UNWANTED OPINION—San Francisco policemen drag away a woman protester from a demonstration in front of the California state court of appeals, where lawyers were arguing for the release of Black Panther leader Huey Newton. At least eight Panther demonstrators were arrested by the police for disorderly demonstration.

Chicago 7 Compared to Jesus, Gandhi

By Anthony Lukas

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 (NYT)—The defendants in the Chicago conspiracy trial were compared yesterday to a long line of "outside agitators."

Making his closing argument to the jury, defense attorney William M. Kunstler said that throughout history reform and progress had been brought about largely through the work of outside agitators.

"Whether Jesus leaving Nazareth or Eugene Debs leaving Terre Haute," he said, "Susan Anthony, Mohandas Gandhi, Dr. Martin Luther King or Harriet Tubman—they were all outside agitators."

McCarthy Opposed

Another Democratic presidential candidate, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, D., Minn., also announced his opposition.

Previously, Democratic Sens. Walter F. Mondale, of Minnesota, and William Proxmire, of Wisconsin, had announced they will vote against confirming Judge Carswell.

So far, Sen. Charles E. Goodell, of New York, is the only Republican to oppose the nomination publicly.

Twelve senators have publicly announced their support for Judge Carswell. They include the following Republicans: George D. Aiken, Vermont; John Sherman Cooper, Kentucky; Hiram Fong, Hawaii; Robert P. Griffin, Michigan; Edward J. Gurney, Florida; Roman L. Hruska, Nebraska; Richard S. Schweiker, Pennsylvania; Hugh Scott, Pennsylvania, and Strom Thurmond, South Carolina.

Democrats who have declared for Carswell are Sens. Eastland, Sam J. Ervin, North Carolina, and Spessard L. Holland, Florida.

Right to Know Seen in Danger

FCC Member Assails Media For Not Resisting Subpoenas

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (NYT)—As little protection to the confidentiality of Mr. Ling's statements as its Time branch provides the Panthers."

Mr. Johnson also charged that the media "establishment" has been to censor itself in the face of Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's attack against critical commentary on President Nixon. He noted that Mr. Agnew has made a few critical references to concentrated ownership of the media; nonetheless, he added, the administration "is quick to spring to the defense of the economic interests of television and newspapers."

He referred specifically to the administration's endorsement of legislation that would exempt newspaper combinations from anti-trust laws, and its encouragement of FCC rules that protect broadcast license holders from competitive challenge.

"What will happen to freedom of news gathering—and therefore the public's access to vital information—if news sources know that the material they give in confidence can be subpoenaed by the government for use in public courts of law?" he asked. "The answer, I think, is clear: sources of news and information will dry up."

The First Amendment's guarantee of free speech and press, he said, protects not just the right of the press to speak but the right of the people to hear. It protects our rights to receive information, as well as the right of the newsmen to gather and write about it."

"The media have vast financial and legal resources at their command," he said. "The country could only benefit if they were to resist government encroachments upon their independence and defend, in court, their absolute First Amendment right to refuse such subpoenas.... However, the monolithic news media have yet to file one motion of resistance in court."

The Justice Department, he noted, has subpoenaed notes and files on the Black Panther party, and more recently demanded notes of a Fortune magazine reporter on James Ling, head of Ling-Temco-Vought, currently a defendant in a government anti-trust suit.

"I am sure the Panthers will watch with cynical interest," he remarked, "whether the Fortune branch of Time-Life, Inc., will give

Challenge on King

At this, Richard G. Schulz, an assistant U.S. attorney, jumped to his feet, shouting: "There is nothing in the record to show that Martin Luther King acted like these people did."

Mr. Kunstler jumped up, too, arguing: "I represented Dr. King for five years and he did."

Mr. Schulz said that the defendants hadn't been with Dr. King.

"But we were," cried David Dellinger, one of the defendants. "Mr. Allen had been speaking as a member of the administration," rather than for it.

Sen. Stennis said during debate last week, before Mr. Allen's letter reached the Hill: "Someone comes in here and says that the President is against this amendment. I hope he will bring with him a quotation from the President and not just say that Mr. (CEW Secretary Robert H.) Finch is against it. Finch in the quotation. If he is against, he will not mind saying so."

Mr. Allen told reporters yesterday that anti-discrimination rulings should apply to schools in every section of the country.

A segregated school is a bad school regardless of whether it's in the South, North, East or West," he said. "Wherever segregation exists, we have to do everything possible to end it because it is bad educationally."

Asked if this would include busing, Mr. Allen said:

"I can only speak for myself on busing and I look on it as a means to an end. The object is to get a child from here to there for a better education. But if he can't get a better education by busing, I wouldn't move him 50 feet. The goal is to get a better education. That is the only justification for busing."

Mr. Allen said he opposes busing for the sole purpose of mixing the races.

Sen. Stennis's anti-busing amendment is based on a law the New York legislature passed last year in response to desegregation rules Mr. Allen laid down as New York commissioner of education.

125 From U.S. Colleges' Finest Seek to Become N.Y.C. Police

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT)—More than 125 upperclassmen from colleges such as Princeton, Yale, Harvard and the Union Theological Seminary have signed up to take the qualifying test to become New York City policemen.

The students were recruited by David Durk, an intense 34-year-old New York sergeant who graduated from Amherst in 1957 and is now in the PhD program in public administration and sociology at New York University.

"If you really care about individual people," Sgt. Durk told a group of 35 Harvard undergraduates earlier this week, "don't join the Peace Corps or Vista. Become a policeman."

Sgt. Durk, a member of the Police Department for six years, has been making his argument of why concerned college students should become policemen as one of five visiting fellows of the National Institute for Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, the research agency of the Justice Department.

"The victims of crime today are overwhelmingly poor and mainly black," Sgt. Durk told Harvard undergraduates, in a visit. "As a cop you can have a real and immediate impact on the lives of people that is totally unlike any other alternative before you... If the thought of seeing a problem on the street and doing something about it appeals to you—become a cop."

Jets and FBI Reportedly Helped Set It

KKK Terrorists Died in a Trap

By Jack Nelson

MERIDIAN, Miss., Feb. 13.—The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Meridian police, bankrolled by an alarmed Jewish community, paid \$36,500 to two Ku Klux Klan informants to arrange trap to catch two young Klan terrorists in a bombing attempt, the Los Angeles Times has learned.

The trap, sprung in Meridian on June 30, 1968, when the Klan members tried to bomb a Jewish businessman's home, resulted in a gun battle in which a Klanswoman was killed and a Klansman, a policeman and a bystander wounded. It also resulted in a 30-year prison sentence for the wounded Klansman.

The trap was executed by law enforcement officials frustrated over their failure to solve a series of 17 bombings and burnings that had terrorized the Jewish and Negro communities in the Jackson and Meridian areas of Mississippi in 1967 and 1968.

Questions Are Raised

Despite the viciousness of the Klan terror, the Meridian incident raises serious questions as to the "proper" means to be used by police and the FBI to solve crimes of violence.

Evidence strongly indicates that the Klansmen who made the bombing attempt, Thomas Albert Tarrants Jr., 21, at the time, and his companion, Mrs. Kathy Ainsworth, 26, a schoolteacher, were hired into the bombing attempt by two other Klansmen who were paid \$36,500.

A former FBI agent who acted as an intermediary was paid \$2,000.

Policemen who sprang the trap say they expected a gun battle and never thought either Klan member would be taken alive. They had expected two men to attempt the bombing and did not know a woman would be involved until 45 minutes before it was carried out.

Most of the nightmarish attacks in Mississippi were directed against Negro homes and churches, but the Jewish community became a target in the fall of 1967 with the bombings of a synagogue and a rabbi's house in Jackson. Jewish leaders, greatly alarmed by the violence, began raising a reward fund to try to solve the crimes.

On May 27, 1968, a bomb shattered a synagogue at Meridian.

Reports that the FBI knew of Klan discussions about plans to bomb a synagogue with women and children inside added to an atmosphere of fear and tension.

Change of Plan

Finally, the FBI and the Meridian police decided to use the reward money to pay the informants to arrange the trap, rather than for information leading to the arrest and conviction

of the terrorists, as originally intended.

The reign of terror ended after the shootout. There had been hardly any violence in Mississippi since. And the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, to which Tarrants and Mrs. Ainsworth belonged, had virtually disbanded. At one time in 1968, law enforcement officials in Mississippi said the White Knights were suspected of committing nine murders and 300 other violent acts including bombings, burnings and beatings.

Al. Botnick, director of the Anti-Defamation League's regional office in New Orleans, helped raise funds to pay the informants and participated in the original discussion about the trap with the FBI and the police.

In checking rumors that the Klan members had been "set up" for the trap, the Los Angeles Times interviewed Mr. Botnick in October, 1969. He acknowledged his part in helping execute the trap, but said he could not "morally blow the whistle" on the FBI and the Meridian police, who had helped curb Klan violence.

The informants were brothers—Raymond and Alton Wayne Roberts, both members of the White Knights. Since October, 1967, Alton Wayne Roberts has been under a ten-year sentence, having been convicted of a federal civil rights violation in connection with the 1967 lynching of three civil rights workers in Philadelphia, Miss.

Besides receiving \$36,500, Roberts' brothers demanded and got written assurances that they would be given immunity from prosecution in several cases of the church bombings.

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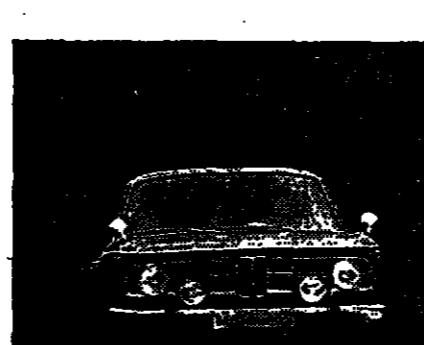
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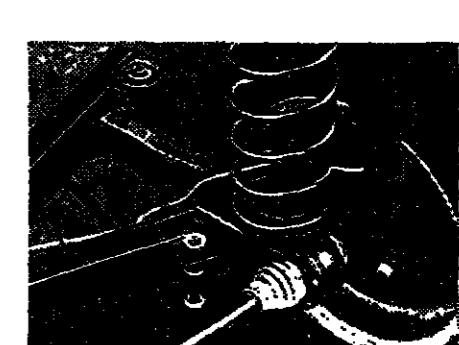
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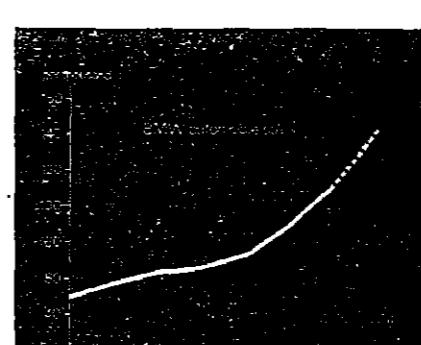
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Inexcusable Attack

The Israeli bombing of an industrial plant near Cairo, with heavy loss of civilian lives, was an inexcusable perversion of Israel's indisputable right to respond to President Nasser's "war of attrition." Certainly the slaughter of scores of Egyptians was not justified by Tuesday's bloody attack on El Al airline passengers at Munich, despicable as was that guerrilla assault.

Although Israeli authorities blame a "technical error," some such tragic incident was an inevitable consequence of Israel's rash policy of attacking military targets close to the crowded Egyptian capital. These attacks are too hazardous to continue.

The reckless ferocity of the latest Israeli raid, with its insidious delayed-action bomb, coincides with disturbing reports from Jerusalem that the Israeli cabinet last Sunday rejected proposals by Foreign Minister Abba Eban for a new political initiative to restore the cease-fire with Egypt. Premier Golda Meir is said to have protested that such a step would be misunderstood as a sign of Israeli weakness.

This is a ludicrous argument in view of the freedom with which Israeli planes have roamed Egyptian skies for the past month while Israeli commandos brazenly attacked and carried off two Egyptian radar installations. Even before the current series of

deep-penetration air raids and ground forays, Israel's chief of staff declared that Israeli attacks along the Suez Canal had effectively ended Egyptian talk of renewing full-scale war and had put a stop to sustained Egyptian artillery barrages across the canal.

Surely Israel was—and is—in a strong position to make a bold new bid to restore the cease-fire and move toward peace. Excessive belligerency only goads the Arabs into new desperate acts and undermines the efforts of would-be peacemakers. Continued indiscriminate use of Israel's obviously superior air power is bound to force a review in Washington of its reported inclination to sell Israel more jet planes.

It is time the Israeli government gave more rein to its diplomats and put a curb on its overzealous military forces. A prompt and positive Israeli response to Washington's new cease-fire plea would strengthen United States efforts to persuade the Soviet Union and the Arabs to help restore the 1967 truce. Even more helpful would be some sign of encouragement from Jerusalem for the American attempt, in conjunction with the other major powers, to revive peace negotiations through United Nations representative Gunnar Jarring.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Recovery of the Land

If the President has really set the country on a course of utilizing its land to the best advantage of the people, the result could be the most momentous part of his environmental restoration program. The most immediate benefits are likely to come from better use of land now owned by the government, which amounts to one third of the total area of the nation. In the end, however, the proposal to reforest surplus private lands and use them for recreation has possibly even more far-reaching possibilities.

One foremost aspect of the federal program is to enlarge the areas of public land available for parks and recreation. Starting at the logical place, the President asked for full funding of the land and water conservation fund so as to accelerate the acquisition of park lands. This will not enable the National Park Service to acquire all the lands designated for parks before escalating prices greatly increase costs, but it will help.

The greatest potential for the years immediately ahead seems to lie in the proposed conversion of land now owned by the government to more appropriate use. Government agencies have proven to be shameless hoarders of land. They are seldom willing to relinquish anything under their control, partly because a move from one piece of land to another subjects them to a budgetary penalty. So, as the President noted, "thousands of acres in the heart of metropolitan areas are reserved for only minimal use by federal installations."

What the President has now asked is that this bureaucratic wasteland be made to serve the "highest possible public good." It is almost a revolutionary idea in the context of past practice. We surmise that an

enormous amount of energy will be required to shake the bureaucracy out of its hoarding groove. But the final judgment will not be left the agencies themselves. The President is setting up a review board to recommend to him what properties should be converted or sold. The emphasis is to be upon converting low-priority-use properties in and near large cities to recreational centers.

No doubt the example which the President used—opening to public use of a section of beach previously hoarded by Camp Pendleton in California—can be multiplied by hundreds. It is simply a matter of reorienting priorities in an age when the people have become much more concerned about their natural environment. Some of the shifts can be brought about by merely authorizing new uses for public lands. Others will require the sale of surplus land not useful for recreation so as to finance the purchase of parks and playgrounds. The Interior Department would be given authority to convey surplus lands with a recreational potential to state and local governments with discounts ranging up to 100 percent.

The idea of converting surplus crop land to recreational use is an old one, but it has untapped possibilities. In some instances such land should be acquired for parks and open space; but, as the President suggested, long-term leases for land that could be reforested and used for hunting, fishing, hiking and camping would also make more sense than paying to keep it idle. The gigantic size of the task—restoring our share of the continent to the highest priority use for each parcel—should not discourage an earnest pursuit of the objective.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Israeli Raid

It is not strange that America, which scandalized the human conscience with its dirty massacres in Vietnam, should give Israel the weapons which it uses in such dirty crimes like the attack on the civilian Abu Zabal factory.

This is an American crime, American in planning, execution and instigation.

But if Israel thinks that American protection will save it from paying a dear price, then it is mistaken.

—From *Al Akbar* (Cairo).

* * *

Egypt might not be able to send planes over Israel, but all Israel's towns and rich and populated areas are within a bird's flight from air bases in Syria. Does the Arab conscience allow Egyptian towns to receive Israel's blows alone?

—From *Al-Hayat* (Beirut).

* * *

The cruel fact is that in war, accidents of this nature can happen. Bombs and shells

can sometimes fall where they are not intended, and as all soldiers know all too well, they can sometimes fall on one's own troops.

The only solution to incidents of this kind is to end war.

The question now is whether the Egyptians will recognize the need to curb the war or whether they will seek to exploit this incident in order to heat up the front further.

—From the *Jerusalem Post*.

* * *

The raids by Israeli planes on targets within a dozen miles of Cairo, which appear to have killed many civilians, can only have made the atmosphere on all Israel's frontiers more tense, and therefore more belligerent.

The Israelis have for some time watched without dismay—and have in some ways encouraged—the collapse of government in Cairo and Amman. Their present tactics may be producing contrary results,

—From the *Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 14, 1895

NEW YORK—Like Paris, New York is again having a spell of influenza, or gripe, as it was named three years ago when the epidemic first appeared. The American metropolis borrowing the word from the French capital. The malady seems to be connected with the severity of the weather, but doctors are not yet agreed as to its real nature. This winter it is more severe in New York than last, the deaths from this cause alone running up into the hundreds.

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 14, 1920

PITTSBURGH—Physicians here not long ago raised their fees. Then the nurses demanded an increase. The druggists, not to be outdone, lifted the cost of medicine. The undertaker revised his scale upward. Now the tombstone man declares he must have 30 percent more for perpetuating a man's memory. "We're not profiteers like some others," said one tombstone maker, "we only ask for a person's money when he has no further use for it."



'He Has Just the Stature We Need for the Kind of Bench We Want.'

The Warring Capitals

By James Reston

CAIRO.—The war has not changed Cairo much on the surface. Some but not all the vast winds at the airport are tamed, just in case. Some but not all lights are dimmed at night, but the life of the city goes on about as before, slow and indifferent at the Nile.

The contrasts with Jerusalem and Tel Aviv on the other side of the line are startling. In Israel, every casualty of the war is like a family crisis. Every dead soldier is reported in the Israeli papers, with pictures, as in a small-town weekly newspaper. Every bombing strike or Arab attack is analyzed at home and in the street, as if the life of the nation were at stake, while the Arab world, it is a paper war for many people.

Yet this is not as true now as it was in Cairo in the period just before the six-day war. There are now hundreds of thousands of Egyptian refugees from the war zones. They are scattered around the country where they can be seen. So the war with Israel is no longer a foreign adventure. The idea is beginning to get around that what happened to the Palestinian refugees, to the Egyptians at Suez, and to the Syrians on their Golan Heights could happen to the Arab peoples closer to Cairo, Beirut and Damascus, and that Israeli planes can now range over most of the East Africa that the government offered some reassuring words. The Home Secretary, James Callaghan, said that if "a man was thrown out of work and ejected from" Kenya or Uganda, "we shall have to take him."

Since then, Kenya has intensified its economic pressure against resident Asians. The government has withdrawn trading licenses from many of the traditional In-

ternational companies troubled by the prospect of statelessness for the Asians of Parliament found their consciences troubled by the

overseas of British subjects, holders of British passports, whom a British government specifically invited to retain their British nationality when the East African colonies became independent. Their disability is the fact that they are light brown in color.

A Two years ago, in panic at public fears aroused by the racist speeches of Finch Powell, the Labor government rushed through a bill to keep this particular group of British subjects out of Britain. They were to be admitted only if heads of families had special vouchers, which would be issued at the rate of 1,500 a year.

At the time, so many members of Parliament found their consciences troubled by the prospect of statelessness for the Asians of

the East African that the government offered some reassuring words. The Home Secretary, James Callaghan, said that if "a man was thrown out of work and ejected from" Kenya or Uganda, "we shall have to take him."

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For He Is an Englishman

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—In Nairobi one recent evening a young lawyer spoke of his feelings toward England. In most respects he was himself the characteristic product of an elitist English education: a first at Oxford, a prestigious fellowship, a brilliant passage through the bar examinations, but his parents were Indian, and he was born in Kenya.

"I shall not go back now unless I must," he said. "The last two times I went on a visit, I was treated at London Airport as if I were a criminal—put in a room, questioned for hours by immigration officers about why I wanted to enter the country. But I still do not believe that those people and their racialist policy are the authentic voice of England."

If he had been in the House of Commons the other day to hear a brief discussion on the Asians of East Africa, that young man might have been left with fewer illusions about the intrinsic nobility of the English on racial matters. He might have heard the authentic voice of England in the words of Charles Pannell, labor member for Leeds West:

"This country should not be at the mercy of unscrupulous people abroad, or people careless of the habits of this country, who can impose themselves upon us."

Those unscrupulous foreigners to whom Mr. Pannell referred are British subjects, holders of British passports, whom a British government specifically invited to retain their British nationality when the East African colonies became independent. Their disability is the fact that they are light brown in color.

Post-Powell Panic

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Letters

Invasion of Laos

Sen. Gore and certain others have recently referred to the "civil war" in Laos. In the name of objectivity and fairness, the invasion of Laos by the North Vietnamese should never be referred to as a civil war.

The government of the Kingdom of Laos remains the same as that approved by the Geneva Conference of 1962, participants of which included China, the Soviet Union, France, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Laotian government has kept ministerial positions open for the Communist party; it has tried under most difficult circumstances to keep the country an independent nation, neither a Communist pawn nor a satellite of the West. Numerous official papers by the International Control Commission and eminent journalists, including your own correspondents, have attested to this. Nevertheless, some 600,000 persons, in a country of approximately 3,000,000, have been forced to flee from their villages, not because of a civil war but because of the invasion by the North Vietnamese Army.

I trust that responsible parties will not make the survival of the Laotians increasingly precarious by confusing their struggle with a civil war.

PRINCESS MOUNG SOUVANNA PHOUMA, Marseilles.

Pack-a-Day Dogs

It seems to me that one can judge the humanitarian principles of these crusaders against cigarette smoking by the fact that they are willing to give cancer to a number of unfortunate dogs—and no small number—to prove their point.

Obviously it must be bad to

smoke more than a dog does, perhaps even very bad. But that is a reason to encourage people to stop drugs, it is not a reason to smoke.

If this anti-cigarettes campaign were properly carried out and against excessive smoking, might then question a little both its wisdom and the value of its funds. But with drug-taking becoming such an alarming symptom of our failures in all fields of activity in the past 15 years, these campaigners still have changed their tactics in the quest; and their lack of sense is as great as ever.

JEROME MAYER, Rue du Commerce, Paris.

All night have I tossed in nightmarish penumbra, haunted by the plight of those dogs you see as "having learned to smoke" visualizing the ingenious smoke box, the muzzle, electric shock stick, the piecemeal look; the stony-hearted determination worthy of an extermination camp. I feel guilty for each pup I draw.

SELWYN A. ANDREWES, Rome.

I wholeheartedly agree with Talcott's observation. We know that smoking, drinking, flying and driving in dangerous ways are bad for us. If we want to kill ourselves, let us do it in our own way.

Why turn in animals for kennel-like experiments? These would-be scientists need more intelligent to do!

J.E. BERGER, Burgdorf, Switzerland.

Who? Does Al Ries work?

THOMAS KENNEDY, London.

Herald Tribune

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Page 7

Old Aid Underdeveloped**Key Congressman Opposes Proposed U.S. Tariff Cuts**

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (NYT).—A member of Congress threw water yesterday on a major aim of both the Johnson and Nixon administrations—the idea of tariff preferences for non-members from the less-developed world.

Niles Boggs, D-La., ranking majority member of the Ways and Means Committee and chairman of a Joint Economic Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy, "I have serious doubts whether this whole approach makes sense."

Boggs, who addressed the House Council here, also expressed concern that the forthcoming actions for enlarging the Eu-

estinghouse, CEC Agree on Takeover

JESSELS, Feb. 13 (NYT).—

U.S.'s largest electronics industry, Société de Constructions Électriques de Charleroi (CEC), will be taken over by America's Westinghouse Corp., which expects to obtain up to \$7.8 percent

of equity, a agreement, which had been

arranged at a joint news conference today after it had been announced by CEC shareholders.

The American government gave its blessing when Westinghouse had guaranteed continued employment for C's work force of 15,000.

The takeover follows an unsuc-

cessful bid by Westinghouse last

to acquire the Jeumont-Schneider concern in France, vetoed by the French government.

CEC's chairman André Duhamel said an alliance with one of the international giants had been studied "as early as 1966. It

became clear that CEC was

at the end of its development pos-

sibilities, while, despite its turn-

around, the company's short-term

total, \$46 million, or the val-

ue of its own resources,

long-term debts were put at

\$1 million. The last dividend was

in 1967 and none is expected

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pany expects to show a 1969 loss

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waited for the rest of its

shares from the Belgian

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American Stock Exchange Trading

1969-70 — Stocks and Div. In \$										1969-70 — Stocks and Div. In \$										1969-70 — Stocks and Div. In \$													
High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.				
12/2 4% Alberto-C. 129	45	51	51	100	10	45	45	45	-	25	23	12%	Aspera Oil	247	149	149	149	149	-	25	23	12%	Alta. Cr. 129	247	247	247	247	247	-	25	23	12%	Alta. Cr. 129
12/2 4% Acme Hamil	45	51	51	100	10	45	45	45	-	25	23	12%	ASTPRO 500	247	125	125	125	125	-	25	23	12%	Atmosph. Corp	247	247	247	247	247	-	25	23	12%	Atmosph. Corp
12/2 3% Acme Prec	4	4	4	100	10	4	4	4	-	25	23	12%	Atmosph. Corp	247	125	125	125	125	-	25	23	12%	Atmosph. Corp	247	247	247	247	247	-	25	23	12%	Atmosph. Corp
12/2 7% Adm. Int'l	11	12	12	100	10	11	11	11	-	25	23	12%	Adm. Int'l	247	125	125	125	125	-	25	23	12%	Adm. Int'l	247	247	247	247	247	-	25	23	12%	Adm. Int'l
12/2 11% Aerod. Inc	4	11	11	100	10	11	11	11	-	25	23	12%	AeroProd 40	1	42	42	42	42	-	25	23	12%	AeroProd 40	1	42	42	42	42	-	25	23	12%	AeroProd 40
12/2 12% AeroFlow	17	17	17	100	10	17	17	17	-	25	23	12%	AeroAstro Inc	154	114	114	114	114	-	25	23	12%	AeroAstro Inc	154	114	114	114	114	-	25	23	12%	AeroAstro Inc
12/2 12% Aerost. 500	1	1	1	100	10	1	1	1	-	25	23	12%	AeroAstro Inc	154	114	114	114	114	-	25	23	12%	AeroAstro Inc	154	114	114	114	114	-	25	23	12%	AeroAstro Inc
12/2 9% Aerost. 500	1	1	1	100	10	1	1	1	-	25	23	12%	AeroAstro Inc	154	114	114	114	114	-	25	23	12%	AeroAstro Inc	154	114	114	114	114	-	25	23	12%	AeroAstro Inc
12/2 5% Alcoa Cr.	5	9	9	100	10	5	9	9	-	25	23	12%	Alcoa Cr.	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alcoa Cr.	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alcoa Cr.
12/2 5% Alcoa Cr.	71	71	71	300	30	71	71	71	-	25	23	12%	Alcoa Cr.	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alcoa Cr.	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alcoa Cr.
12/2 4% Alim. Cos	18	18	18	100	10	18	18	18	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Cos	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Cos	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Cos
12/2 12% Alim. Int'l	65	72	72	250	25	65	72	72	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l
12/2 10% Alim. Int'l	75	75	75	250	25	75	75	75	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l
12/2 10% Alim. Int'l	75	75	75	250	25	75	75	75	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l
12/2 10% Alim. Int'l	75	75	75	250	25	75	75	75	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l
12/2 10% Alim. Int'l	75	75	75	250	25	75	75	75	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l
12/2 10% Alim. Int'l	75	75	75	250	25	75	75	75	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l
12/2 10% Alim. Int'l	75	75	75	250	25	75	75	75	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l
12/2 10% Alim. Int'l	75	75	75	250	25	75	75	75	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l
12/2 10% Alim. Int'l	75	75	75	250	25	75	75	75	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l
12/2 10% Alim. Int'l	75	75	75	250	25	75	75	75	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l
12/2 10% Alim. Int'l	75	75	75	250	25	75	75	75	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l
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12/2 10% Alim. Int'l	75	75	75	250	25	75	75	75	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l
12/2 10% Alim. Int'l	75	75	75	250	25	75	75	75	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l	247	224	224	224	224	-	25	23	12%	Alim. Int'l
12/2 10% Alim. Int'l																																	

Barbara Cochran 2d, U.S. Places 3 in Top 6

Slalom Gold Medal to Ingrid Lafforgue

By Mike Katz

L. GARDENA, Italy, Feb. 13.—A 1-year-old blonde lily with her breeding and classic lines won the women's special at the World Alpine skiing championships. Ingrid Lafforgue, Maurice Lafforgue, a silver list at the 1967 world championships, out of May-Britt Nilssons Swedish stock, proved by one medal at the 1968 Olympics, out-classed a field of 55 racers who registered the fastest times in both heats, 49.07 and 51.37 seconds, respectively, for a total of 4 seconds.

A French girl, who almost gave up a year ago after pulling some strings for four straight seasons, beat Barbara Cochran from among the first U.S. gold-medalist since Mrs. Andy Lawrence won the slalom and giant slalom in the 1952 Olympics at 5-foot, 18-year-old Rutland girl took the silver medal with a 45 total. Gigi Kidd took the bronze in the men's special slalom.

Miss Jacot, whose style is similar to a man's (and there the similarity with the opposite sex stops abruptly and beautifully), did not ease up. She had a 1.38-second lead over Barbara after the first leg, but there was still Miss Gabl, last season's World Cup winner, to beat.

Ingrid attacked the 490-meter course, which during the two runs, was dangerous enough to eliminate 21 of the 55 starters through falls and disqualifications. She never came close to making a mistake and when she finished, was greeted by her identical twin sister Britt.

The two girls (Britt is 2 minutes younger), who would make a lovely pair of matching bookends, stood arms around each other, waiting for Miss Gabl's second run. They were only interrupted when Barbara passed Miss Jacot. For 18 years, Miss Cochran's number one on the big electronic board. But it was a matter of time until Miss Lafforgue made her run.

The time went fast. Barbara "because I was watching the girls—Judy and Marilyn, mainly." Seven more girls took second run before Miss Lafforgue, and Barbara survived them.

Barbara's 19-year-old son, Michael, Jacot, the U.S. Cup leader, gave France the second medal with a time of 102.20. Judy Nagel was fifth and Marilyn was sixth. Barbara's 19-year-old son, Kiki Cutler, who had a gate in what was her last race, was retiring.

The 20-year-old Bendix Orr, was not a horse race today, but it was for second place.

It was over, although not officially, after the first skiers made second runs and Barbara ran past Miss Jacot. For 18 years, Miss Cochran's number

World Nordic Ski Opposition Stiffer For Scandinavians

STREBKE, PLESO, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 13 (UPI)—Almost 500 skiers from 25 nations will be competing for ten world titles in the 1970 World Nordic Ski championships in this high Tatra Mountain resort tomorrow.

Many experts believe the championships will be a turning point in Nordic skiing, which has up to now been more or less an exclusive Scandinavian affair. Scandinavian domination began to crack in the 1968 Olympics when Italy's Franco Neri won the 30-kilometer (18.5 mile) title. Neri is one of the favorites in the event to be held Sunday.

The women's cross-country races are again expected to be dominated by Russian girls after Sweden's double Olympic champion, Tordis Gustavsson, retired last year.

In the alpine, however, the ski-jumping the 70-meter (228 feet) and the 90-meter (295 feet) hill, the Scandinavians have already lost their dominating position.

Czechoslovakia's Olympic small hill champion, Jaroslav Sasek, and Russia's big hill champion, Vladimir Belov, are the favorites.

Norway's double world champion Bjorn Wirkola, who just returned to training after an illness, could challenge them.

The small-hill competition is the opening event tomorrow.

Trevino, Murphy Lead Tucson Golf

TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 13 (UPI)—Defending champion Lee Trevino shot a six-under-par 66 yesterday despite a double-bogey six on the 13th hole and tied with Bob Murphy for the first-round lead.

Patrick Russel of France is first in the combined, but is no downhill racer. Alain Penx who is second, won't even start because the French are also trying to win the tournament and Penx is strictly slob.

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Nagle Leads Australian Golf

SYDNEY, Feb. 13 (UPI)—Kel Nagle, the defending champion, shot a three-under-par 68 yesterday to take a two-stroke lead at the halfway mark of the \$11,200 New South Wales Open.

Nagle broke the opening-round tie with Billy Dunks of Australia, who dropped to second place with a 71. Nagle has 135 for the two rounds.

Pete Thomson, five-time British Open champion, shot a six-under-par 66 to share third place at 123 with Australians Vic Bennett and Stan Peach.

Gimeno Upsets Okker, Roche, Rosewall Win

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., Feb. 13 (AP)—Defending champion Tony Roche rallied from a 0-4 deficit in the second set yesterday to defeat fellow Australian Fred Stolle, 6-4, 6-4, in the opening round of the \$25,000 Montgomery Ward Cup.

Earlier, Australian Ken Rosewall overcame a poor start in the second set and defeated South Africa's Ray Moore, 6-7, 7-6, and third-seeded Tom Okker of Holland was upset by Spain's Andres Gimeno, 3-6, 6-4, 6-0.

Mrs. Court Takes Title

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (UPI)—Mrs. Margaret Smith Court, the world's top-ranking women's tennis player, easily defeated Virginia Wade of England, 6-3, 6-3, last night in the final of the \$5,000 Vanderbilt ladies' invitational.

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION

WEST DIVISION

Thursday's Results

Detroit 5 (Howe, Stempkowski 2, Upper, DeVito), St. Louis 3 (McEneaney, Goyette) (Blue 6th straight defeat).

Philadelphia 3 (Wilson, Eason, 2) (Perry 4, 4th straight of NHL season mark of 22; Eason's 2nd and 2nd goals).

Chicago 18 (Walker 20, Love 27, Phoenix 121 (Hawkins 36, Van Arsdale 31).

Philadelphia 3 (Wilson, Eason, 2) (Perry 4, 4th straight of NHL season mark of 22; Eason's 2nd and 2nd goals).

Minnesota 10 (Eason, 2) (Wilson, Eason, 2) (Perry 4, 4th straight of NHL season mark of 22; Eason's 2nd and 2nd goals).

Toronto 22 (1st 10, 2nd 12, 3rd 10, 4th 10, 5th 12, 6th 10, 7th 12, 8th 10, 9th 12, 10th 12, 11th 10, 12th 12, 13th 10, 14th 12, 15th 10, 16th 12, 17th 10, 18th 12, 19th 10, 20th 12, 21st 10, 22nd 12, 23rd 10, 24th 12, 25th 10, 26th 12, 27th 10, 28th 12, 29th 10, 30th 12, 31st 10, 32nd 12, 33rd 10, 34th 12, 35th 10, 36th 12, 37th 10, 38th 12, 39th 10, 40th 12, 41st 10, 42nd 12, 43rd 10, 44th 12, 45th 10, 46th 12, 47th 10, 48th 12, 49th 10, 50th 12, 51st 10, 52nd 12, 53rd 10, 54th 12, 55th 10, 56th 12, 57th 10, 58th 12, 59th 10, 60th 12, 61st 10, 62nd 12, 63rd 10, 64th 12, 65th 10, 66th 12, 67th 10, 68th 12, 69th 10, 70th 12, 71st 10, 72nd 12, 73rd 10, 74th 12, 75th 10, 76th 12, 77th 10, 78th 12, 79th 10, 80th 12, 81st 10, 82nd 12, 83rd 10, 84th 12, 85th 10, 86th 12, 87th 10, 88th 12, 89th 10, 90th 12, 91st 10, 92nd 12, 93rd 10, 94th 12, 95th 10, 96th 12, 97th 10, 98th 12, 99th 10, 100th 12, 101st 10, 102nd 12, 103rd 10, 104th 12, 105th 10, 106th 12, 107th 10, 108th 12, 109th 10, 110th 12, 111th 10, 112th 12, 113th 10, 114th 12, 115th 10, 116th 12, 117th 10, 118th 12, 119th 10, 120th 12, 121st 10, 122nd 12, 123rd 10, 124th 12, 125th 10, 126th 12, 127th 10, 128th 12, 129th 10, 130th 12, 131st 10, 132nd 12, 133rd 10, 134th 12, 135th 10, 136th 12, 137th 10, 138th 12, 139th 10, 140th 12, 141st 10, 142nd 12, 143rd 10, 144th 12, 145th 10, 146th 12, 147th 10, 148th 12, 149th 10, 150th 12, 151st 10, 152nd 12, 153rd 10, 154th 12, 155th 10, 156th 12, 157th 10, 158th 12, 159th 10, 160th 12, 161st 10, 162nd 12, 163rd 10, 164th 12, 165th 10, 166th 12, 167th 10, 168th 12, 169th 10, 170th 12, 171st 10, 172nd 12, 173rd 10, 174th 12, 175th 10, 176th 12, 177th 10, 178th 12, 179th 10, 180th 12, 181st 10, 182nd 12, 183rd 10, 184th 12, 185th 10, 186th 12, 187th 10, 188th 12, 189th 10, 190th 12, 191st 10, 192nd 12, 193rd 10, 194th 12, 195th 10, 196th 12, 197th 10, 198th 12, 199th 10, 200th 12, 201st 10, 202nd 12, 203rd 10, 204th 12, 205th 10, 206th 12, 207th 10, 208th 12, 209th 10, 210th 12, 211st 10, 212nd 12, 213rd 10, 214th 12, 215th 10, 216th 12, 217th 10, 218th 12, 219th 10, 220th 12, 221st 10, 222nd 12, 223rd 10, 224th 12, 225th 10, 226th 12, 227th 10, 228th 12, 229th 10, 230th 12, 231st 10, 232nd 12, 233rd 10, 234th 12, 235th 10, 236th 12, 237th 10, 238th 12, 239th 10, 240th 12, 241st 10, 242nd 12, 243rd 10, 244th 12, 245th 10, 246th 12, 247th 10, 248th 12, 249th 10, 250th 12, 251st 10, 252nd 12, 253rd 10, 254th 12, 255th 10, 256th 12, 257th 10, 258th 12, 259th 10, 260th 12, 261st 10, 262nd 12, 263rd 10, 264th 12, 265th 10, 266th 12, 267th 10, 268th 12, 269th 10, 270th 12, 271st 10, 272nd 12, 273rd 10, 274th 12, 275th 10, 276th 12, 277th 10, 278th 12, 279th 10, 280th 12, 281st 10, 282nd 12, 283rd 10, 284th 12, 285th 10, 286th 12, 287th 10, 288th 12, 289th 10, 290th 12, 291st 10, 292nd 12, 293rd 10, 294th 12, 295th 10, 296th 12, 297th 10, 298th 12, 299th 10, 300th 12, 301st 10, 302nd 12, 303rd 10, 304th 12, 305th 10, 306th 12, 307th 10, 308th 12, 309th 10, 310th 12, 311st 10, 312nd 12, 313rd 10, 314th 12, 315th 10, 316th 12, 317th 10, 318th 12, 319th 10, 320th 12, 321st 10, 322nd 12, 323rd 10, 324th 12, 325th 10, 326th 12, 327th 10, 328th 12, 329th 10, 330th 12, 331st 10, 332nd 12, 333rd 10, 334th 12, 335th 10, 336th 12, 337th 10, 338th 12, 339th 10, 340th 12, 341st 10, 342nd 12, 343rd 10, 344th 12, 345th 10, 346th 12, 347th 10, 348th 12, 349th 10, 350th 12, 351st 10, 352nd 12, 353rd 10, 354th 12, 355th 10, 356th 12, 357th 10, 358th 12, 359th 10, 360th 12, 361st 10, 362nd 12, 363rd 10, 364th 12, 365th 10, 366th 12, 367th 10, 368th 12, 369th 10, 370th 12, 371st 10, 372nd 12, 373rd 10, 374th 12, 375th 10, 376th 12, 377th 10, 378th 12, 379th 10, 380th 12, 381st 10, 382nd 12, 383rd 10, 384th 12, 385th 10, 386th 12, 387th 10, 388th 12, 389th 10, 390th 12, 391st 10, 392nd 12, 393rd 10, 394th 12, 395th 10, 396th 12, 397th 10, 398th 12, 399th 10, 400th 12, 401st 10, 402nd 12, 403rd 10, 404th 12, 405th 10, 406th 12, 407th 10, 408th 12, 409th 10, 410th 12, 411st 10, 412nd 12, 413rd 10, 414th 12, 415th 10, 416th 12, 417th 10, 418th 12, 419th 10, 420th 12, 421st 10, 422nd 12, 423rd 10, 424th 12, 425th 10, 426th 12, 427th 10, 428th 12, 429th 10, 430th 12, 431st 10, 432nd 12, 433rd 10, 434th 12, 435th 10, 436th 12, 437th 10, 438th 12, 439th 10, 440th 12, 441st 10, 442nd 12, 443rd 10, 444th 12, 445th 10, 446th 12, 447th 10, 448th 12, 449th 10, 450th 12, 451st 10, 452nd 12, 453rd 10, 454th 12, 455th 10, 456th 12, 457th 10, 458th 12, 459th 10, 460th 12, 461st 10, 462nd 12, 463rd 10, 464th 12, 465th 10, 466th 12, 467th 10, 468th 12, 469th 10, 470th 12, 471st 10, 472nd 12, 473rd 10, 474th 12, 475th 10, 476th 12, 477th 10, 478th 12, 479th 10, 480th 12, 481st 10, 482nd 12, 483rd 10, 484th 12,

